Tax paid."

ill accompany the proposals, and the cer-impector selected by the undersigned will be each bill of purchase.

of the constructor and date of france, gross-are, to be marked legibly on each box; one livered within librity days from the accept-ity, and the remarkade before the 20th of it, and the remarkade before the 20th s, vis:

Government Warshouses, Stath street wharf;
names Grounds, Fourteenth street; or at the
e and Ohle Railroad Depot
at to be made in such funds as may be on hand
treemont, upon the dolivery of 'the entire
contrasted for.

Major and C. S. U. S. Army.

ROPOSALS FOR MEAT.

quisitions at the place or by the Asting Con-quisitions respecting quality and condition will find by the officer of the Subsisiones Denostrating the met.

et will be made for six months from the lat or, 1866, or such period as the Commissary may determine, unit be endorsed "Propusals for _____, at and addressed to the undersigned. O. BELL, C. S., U. S. A. DROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE.

Proposals will be reserved at the office of Lulian August 24, 1806. All the Washington, B. G. will be office of Lulian Washington, B. G. will be office and the state of the Westlan and are filled hands of Lulians in the "Lease Dist." I doisn Territory. The bids will be at so unto per ration, as follows; pound of Frank Best. S. G. of a pound of Flour, or in Hen of Flour, pint of Corn, (Flour and Corn to be issued alterally.)

ashly.)

To be delivered at such points, within the "Leason increase as a such points, within the "Leason increase as a such point, within the "Leason increase and a stations of more; and all articles to be tappeated by said agent.

The department reserves the right to reject all bids, fill, if a contract is satured into, its right will be reprod to terminate the same on thirty days," notice, any time after the little of March, 1870. derminate use of March, 1987.

after the 31st of March, 1987.
After the 31st of March, 1987.

after the 31st of March, 1987.

after the 31st of March, 1987.

Alexander the action of th

RADY'S NATIONAL PHOTO-166 BROADWAY, Haw Your,

dy has on view and for sale at his Gallery PORTRAITS OF ALL OFFICERS,

a to his varied assertment of its

every point made historic in the resent con-thit may be presumed will be valued by not so more immediately conserned. But their as memorican of the trials through which the just passed, by always paye considerable eliention to ow style of PORTRAITS IN PORCELAIN he ought by Mr. Brady to perfection. app-of

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. DEFAULT MEDIA OF THIS INVESTIGATION OF THE STATE PARTY OF YOU.

On the petition of John H. Modit, of Obsides, Management, formerly of Pique, Obio, praying for the extension, formerly of Pique, Obio, praying for the extension, 1975, or as improvement in Style Reparty.

Oreandor, 1985, for as improvement in Style Reparty.

Oreandor, 1985, for as improvement in Style Reparty.

Oreandor, 1985, and G. unabweed respectively 715, 713.

tion of said patent, which takes place on the 50th day.

It is ordered, 1907.

It is ordered, 1907.

It is ordered, 1908.

It is ord

on and and the semine of the office, which will be furnished on against the paper, relied upon as testimines on against the paper, relied upon as testimoney, must be filed in the office recently days before the
day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ien days
after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Rareason and the finitificencer, Washington, D. C.,
and is the Journey, Boolon, Massachusette, once a week
for three measures weeks; the first ofcall publications
to be all least sixty days provious to the day of haaring.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please only,
and each their bills to the Paint Office with a paper
this notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, Aug. 9, 1866.
On the petition of Stephan C. Mendachall, of Richmond, Ind., przying for the extension of Richmond, Ind., przying for the extension of a pasen improvement in Mode of Throwing Shuttles in Leona, for seven years from the expiration of add pasen, which takes piace on the 8th day of Movember 1956.
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Palent Office on MOJDAT, the 22th day of October saxt, at 10 c'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cases, if any they have, why said petition ought sat to be granted. onghi sot to be granted.

"Fercous opposing the extension are required to file in the Fainat Chen their objections, specially set forth in writing at least towardy days other the day of hearing; all testimony filed by failing party, to be used at the said bearing, may be the party to be used at the said bearing, may be the party of the said as second and the said of the office, which will be fur-

on application.

outtons and other papers, relied upon as tostimust be slied in the office thereby days before the
bearing; the arguments, if any, within fee days

Depositions and other papers, mostly days before the money, must be field in the office fuverly days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the issuimosty.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Republishme and Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and in the Fallodium, Richmond, ind., once a weak for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least dayly days previous to the day of hearing.

The intelligence of the short pages with a paper of the said washington, and exact this bills to the Falsant Office with a paper outsideling this notice.

W. B. Gooden.

O. O. P. B. R. & R. A. G. A. N., Obscessors of Jan Rikrying.)

ORGANIZATION OF JAM. SKITTING.)
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866.

CLOTHING.

STRANGE METAMORPHOSE.

So I wint down the otheric, just to hunt up a athore,
Whiz who should I make but Timothy Moore:
"For new clothes I'm fretting, Tim, where shall I go!"
"Why was must yer'll be getting at gmith Brothes
& Co."

Thin for feer I'd be late I made haste to finith's at It is on fivinita sthress, number four stathy-four; And for mighty few greenhacks I got a whole suit, With none of yer seam-space—and handsome to b

I have 't been dirinking, but fair I must laugh— Ha, ha, I am thinking of me footed betther half, ha I walked in me house, in me finith Brothers or fact I' Kles me, awaie mones ''—see also "Get or base brate."

She didn't know me from Adam, so to kape up the joi See I "Me dear madam me poor heart you have broke; Thin she whacked me a scoring across me pug nose; Och, Biddy, how erect the ye- awa Toddy yer've

Get a suit of nice clothes at Smith Brothers & Co.

t of nice clothes at Smith Brothers & C.
SMITH BROS. & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DALLESS IF
GRATS 'PROTESTING GOODS,
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ANNOUN CENTRE OVERTHROW OF SLAVERY We propose to publish, early in the Fall of 1868, THE HISTORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN THE OVERTHEOW OF SLAVERY,
BY Hop. Isaac N. Arnold,
(Late Member of Congress from Illinois.)

(Late Member of Gongress from Illinois.)

Mr. Arnold was a friend and associate of Mr. Lincoin at the has, a meither of Congress during his entire ac ministration, and from his artiral at the Capital to the day of his association was upon terms of confidential friendship with him.

The work was commonced nearly a year before the death of Mr. Lincoin, and with his approval. The and adher has almost to give a full history of the life and adher has timed to give a full history of the life and advergently of the life of the life and life and grawth of anti-slavery. He gives a history of the life of Mr. Lincoin, the hardships of his early years, his education, his career in the lift look Legislature, at the har, on the sirellit, in Geogress, on the strong, the Lincoin and Douglas debate, and his election to the Freedency.

so in and Douglas debate, and his election to the Fresi-dency.

Thes follows a history of his administration and of the various slaps, excentive, legislative and military, which resulted in the overthrow of slavery and the slaveholders' roboliton, and the passage by Congress, and the adoption by the Master, of the constitutional Randshes of the great debates in Congress of prominent Santohas of the great debates in Congress of prominent Sonators and Magnburs, and of the leading men in the Cabinet and at the lead of the armice, with a question approach of the Important military movements, will be effect.

The aim of the author has been is give a truthful his-tory of the great drama of the rebellion, with Lincoin as the leading character, and to describe him as he was from youth antil he became the smanelyator of a race, the restorer of authoral unity, and the saviour of his ountry.

The work will be a large octave of not less than 600 persons and will be sold by subscription. organ, and will be sold by subscription.
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GREAT CAMPAIGN PAPER

READING FOR THE MILLION.

CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE

upon which the country is just entering is to be riels of vast importance. Upon it will depend th rebels could not accomplish shall be effected b

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

has always battled for the Government and flag, and now, when disruption of the Union courted by extremists who, under the guise of pur patriotic principle, are ravenous for political power and place, the

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ill battles for the flag of our Union.

It is to be an arduous struggle, and we sak in incerity that the friends of the Union_which i ment needed by every public journal.

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ple lately in rebellion, believing, as we do, that I has grasped the true theory of RESTORATION, an that he has the courage to abide by his co

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BIRETING WATER BUILDING TO BE THE WATER BUILDING TO BE THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY O

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn issuems which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it came to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever, locking with deep antilety into sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial

secred than ever, tooking with deep anniety into
the future as of instant and continuing trial,
hereby issues and process on which they have
with perfect unastimity agreed:

1. We hall with gratitude to Almighty God the
end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted
and beloved land.

2. The str just closed har maintained the anthority of the Constitution, with all the powers
which it confers, and all the restrictions which it
imposes upon the General Government unabridged
and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with
the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States
perfect and unimpaired.

3. Representation in the Congress of the United
States and in the Electoral College is a right recogniced by the Constitution as abding in every State
and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of
our republican institutions, and neither Congress
or the General Government has any authority or
power to deny this right to any State or to withhold enjoyment under the Constitution from the
people thereof.

lad in its nature, and essential to the existence of our ropublican institutions, and neither Congress or the General Government has any authority or power to deap this right to any State or to withhold enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof nee but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitution allight of such Hours to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the law made in purvannes thereof are: "The supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the State, are received to the States or to the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfers. No States or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their sotion in Congress or otherwise, any other States or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual, and its government is of supreme authority within the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution.

5. Such amendment to the Constitution of the Union have an equal and as indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

7. Sixvery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire not purpose on the period to a voice and a vote thereon.

7. Sixvery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire not purpose on the period to a voice and a vote thereon.

8. While we regard and a vote thereon.

9. It is the duty of the National Government is one of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a voice thereon on the period to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incr

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LOOMIS, asstpary nearture, 355
Funniplymain avenae, near corner of
Sitth street, steads to all branches portalizing to the
profession. Radformation of the mouth correspond, as

[From the St. Louis Dispatch] LIBERTY AND UNION.

BY JOHN R. PETPER. Ask what is love of country? Is it not Above the malice of the heart to rise, To wish all well, and hals no engine spot Because of Idols that a people prine? Why not, as neighbors, in each other's eyes Look kindly, and, dismissing patty score, Think on the good sions that lowly lies, A gift to us and ages yet unborn.

ask what is Union? Is it not to blend Hearts fast together in one secred the, The band of fellowship and trust engad, For each to live and each at last to die? Wherefore the good, though beautiful the sky Bend o'er a nation on the earth below, If none can meet accept with orticy, And no man wishes but his brother's wee? Wherefore the need that ig the battle's strife,
For nailve or adopted land, should fall
a single form not weary yet of life;
Or that the canana's monthing should appal
a single spirit on the outer wall
Of Pression's citadel, if he who gives
file life for liberty that bleases all.
Extends it but to tyranny that lives ?

They do but err who think that in the night Of revolution they can forge the chain. The fetters shape, that how of truth and right May not in seors arise and easy in twain. For never yet did man appeal in value To highest Reaven but, with lightning stroke, The God he trusted would be if free again. His sching limbs, and rend the syrant yoke.

The President's Journey

from Springfield to Alton, and from Alton, (by a steamboat flotilla.) was more like a grand ovation than anything else. At Alton grand ovation than anything else. At Alton the party were received on a dais raised from the deck, and Captain Eaders, of St. Louis, addressed the President, saying, in substance, that the people of St. Louis, irrespective of party, tendered to him the hospitalities of the city. He paid a high compliment to the President's patriotism, who, by his sound judgment and inflexible honesty, had risen to the highest pinnacle of human greatness, had raised poverty to eminence. had risen to the highest pinnacle of human greatness, had raised poverty to eminence, and placed the laurel on the moistened brow of labor. The President accordingly responded. St. Louis was reached on Saturday morning. The people seemed to have turned out en masse to welcome him.

In the evening a grand banquet was given at the St. Louis Hotel. During the evening the President made a characteristic speech, in which he bitterly denounced the radical Congress, declaring among other things that

in which he bitterly denounced the radical Congress, declaring among other things that the New Orleans riots had been plotted in the radical congressional caucuses. The banquet did not close until a late hour. Sunday was rainy and disagreeable, and the party remained in doors during the forenoon. In the afternoon the President visited Edward Bates, formerly United States Attorney General, who is supposed to be at the point of death. The reception took place last evening at the Lindell House. The party were to leave this morning for Indianapolis. [We give below the speech of Secretary Seward at the Saturday night banquet, which was omitted in the morning journals:]

lwe give below the speech of Secretary seward at the Saturday night banquet, which was omitted in the morning journals: |

Fridow-Citiers. This is a hearty welcome, proving to me that is possible to win respect and kindness by fidelity to principle and patriotism under the most unfavorable circumstances. It is twenty years ago since I first set my foot upon the soil of Missouri, guided by a curiosity to see what yet might be hoped for my country from a State that twenty years before had chosen slavery, which I thought the greatest error that an infant State could commit—an error which would result in the greatest danger to herself, while it would be the greatest turden and hindrance to her prosperity that she could encounter. I came here alone—nobody—no one now here knows or remembers that I was here, and was here incognito, what the world has since called an abolitionist, just the same abolitionist that I am here to-night. [Applause.] In reference to the opinions of the community in which I had entered for the purpose of studying its affairs and its prosperity, I said but little. I entered a hotel, which was then the principal hotel of the place, and on that occasion, repressing or avoiding to speak upon questions that could agitate or disturb the community around me. I was encountered by a citizen, who asked me what I thought of the State of Missouri. I said "I expected it would become the greatest inland State in this Union. While that was acceptable to the company around him, he answered "that slavery would not permit." I said "I expected it would become the greatest inland State in this Union. While that was acceptable to the company around him, he answered "that slavery would not permit." I said "I thought they had so little of slavery yet that they would overcome that hindrance, and rise and advance to high position in the country." "No," he said, "it cannot." Says he, "You cannot say that, for I own three hundred negroes, and God help them, I can say what I please to the people here." [Laughter and chee The next time I visited here was when I lakes, and that all the Atlantic States will was canvassing the Western States for Abraham Lincoln for Presidents of the United States. [Cheers.] I arrived here at night. was canvassing the Western States for Abraham Lincoin for President of the United States. (Cheers, I arrived here at night, which was the papers, because the stress of the Pacific (heres,) we on the Atlantic above will here the beneficial to them in their struggle to result the beneficial to them in their struggle to result the path of the papers, because the papers of the Pacific (heres,) we on the Atlantic above will here the papers, because the papers of the Pacific on State that it is capable of assuming that here been facility of their race which might be beneficial to them in their struggle to result the path of the papers, because the papers and the pap

in danger of war, and in which the preservation of peace between themselves and other nations must be exhaustive of the energy and strength, and of the life and wealth of the States which are thus saved from war, the same Providence, looking down upon this continent, has seen thirty-six States in North America in one group, not to speak of other States lying north of that group and nearer to the poles, and of the from twenty to thirty States that extend southward of that group to Cape Horn, has been pleased to ordain that it should be here left to these thirty-six States, while they severally have adequate local gifts of their own, preserving, each of them, their peculiar identity in their principles of religion, if they have any; of politics, if they have any; of law, if they have any—some of the common-law and some of the civil law, has yet been pleased to allow them, and, as I think, he vouchsafes to them a wisdom to combine themselves together in one Government, the most majestic in structure, the most beneficent in operation that has ever dominated in human society. [Cheers.]

I tell you such a Government which takes to itself a common but limited Constitution.

any coreagn amperor and sanardare to ach State that it shall have and maintain and enjoy a popular government of its own circation and choice, [applause;] and, third, that it shall have the privilege and perform the duty of distributing commercial, political, and social intelligence among us, [applause;] that it shall have the power to encourage inventions in letters, and of authority in the States by securing to them a property in their invention, and that it shall control and regulate their commerce, not for its own advantage, but for the common advantage of all the States, while it shall levy no duty upon one State that it does not levy upon another. This is the Government of the United States for any crime except disloyalty against this Government. All your property and your lives are secured to you by laws and institutions of your own creation in the several States. The Government of the United States cannot lay its hands to affect a single letter of those laws. It was the highest thought of the revolutionary age that such a Government was never before conceived—perhaps never was to be, nor could be organized at a time when the country was languishing under a destructive war and prostrated commerce.

This Government was given to us by our forefathers to maintain and keep. We have seen it imperilled by insisting upon the exhaustion of exaggerated abstract perverted rights of States in antagonism to the Federal Government. We have seen civil war devastating our land and exposing us, more.

ral Government. We have seen that unfor-tunate antagonism—we have seen civil war-devastating our land and exposing us, more, perhaps, than any other except myself has known, to the danger of aggression or con-quest by foreign powers, and the desolation of the whole fabric of our society. If I am allowed to continue for a short time in the public service, that I may be able to enjoin upon the people of the United States that they will work together and abide by the counsels of the Fathers of the Country, that whatever the error they may commit, whatthey will work together and abide by the counsels of the Fathers of the Country, that whatever the error they may commit, whatever ambition or other interest they may consult, they never mes suffer sectional or jealous ambition to rise up and separate them. This war, in its glorious results, has carried us back to the very day when George Washington bequeathed to us the imperishable legacy to avoid sectional agitation and divisions. It was a case which was co-extant with the re-establishment of society in America. That cause has passed away forever. What now shall we suffer to divide the American people? I trust there is nothing, I do not ask the States to forget what is important to them. I know the secret of my own thoughts. It is as it has long been that States must grow up with common interests. I am an Atlantic States man. If one, South Carolina, and Georgia, and Louisiana, and Texas, however they may have heretofore refused such counsels as I could give them, were nevertheless Atlantic States, sisters of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and all the West. And I trust that the time has come when they will recognize, as I am sure they soon will, if the time has not already come, that one common interest and one common sentiment runs through all the States of the Atlantic, from the Gulf of Mexico to the river St. Lawrence and the lakes, and that all the Atlantic States will Mexico to the river St. Lawrence and the lakes, and that all the Atlantic States will

human society. [Cheers.]

I tell you such a Government which takes to itself a common but limited Constitution; which takes to itself but the few things: First, that it will defend the States against any foreign Emperor that shall dare to attack them; second, that it will guarantee to each State that it shall have and maintain and enjoy a provider government of its own

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great benefits of commerce with the Eastern world.

The army and navy were then toasted.
Major General Hancock replied for the one and Admiral Radford the other.

The festivities were continued until a late

Fall Bonnets_The First New Styles

Fall Bouncts.—The First New Styles from Europe.

[From the R. T. Fost, Asquit E.]

Styles of bonnets for early fall have recently been imported from Parls. Many of them differ very materially from the summer styles. Most of the new bonnets are intended particularly for evening, and are used as pattern hats by the city milliners. There is little doubt that the next arrival. of Parisian bonnets.—which will be in time for the general opening next month—will bring changes in the shape and mode of trimming. Then the fashion for the fall will be definitely established.

White French felt, in round hats and in bonnets, is, in some, respects, a novelty. When this material is tastefully trimmed it is quite attractive. The white felt hats have not showy.

There is now shape parrow and long at

an unassuming look, and, though costly, are not showy.

There is a new shape, narrow and long at the sides, nearly flat on the top of the head, and drooping in front. Another is a small square of lace or silk upon a stiff frame, tastefully trimmed, having long lace steamers, and only covering the crown of the head. Among opers hats is a unique style, consisting of a small circle formed of five large velvet leaves, with loops of a black chain falling below it, and the wide streamers of gossamer lace (either black or white, to suit the fancy of the wearer, attached at the side, and floating gracefully over the shoulders. One in form of the Gipsy queen has the edge pointed, resembling a star, and, when finished with lace, flowers, and pendants, is very pretty.

one in form of the Gipsy queen has the edge pointed, resembling a star, and, when finished with lace, flowers, and pendants, is very pretty.

Some of the bonnets are without wide strings, but have a band of velvet, with a fall of lace or crystal pendants in place of strings, in a long loop in front. Among the many bonnets recently imported, these are likely to attract attention.

A beautiful evening hat is of Fanchon shape, made of marabout—a white, soft, wavy down—with a wealth of cherry-colored velvet, flowers, and green leaves around the edge, both back and front. A cherry-colored velvet band forms the inside trimming at the top; streamers of velvet ribbon of the same color, a yard and a half long, float at the sides, and the strings are of white lace, finished on the edge with narrow point lace. The wholesale price of this bonnet is thirty-six dollars.

Another pretty hat is of Fanchon shape, the centre of marabout, and the edge consisting of two or three rows of velvet leaves, garnet-colored, and shaded from the lightest to the darkest hue, with a fall of marabout at the back. Velvet leaves form the face trimming, and instead of strings there is a band of velvet with a fall of lace in tront.

A decided novelty is a brown velvet bonnet, the front close fitting, very much like the cottage shape, with a turban crown. It is trimmed plainly, a small white ostrich feather on one side, near the tront edge, a strip of brown velvet on the opposite side of the crown, a velvet band the only inside trimming, with strings of white moire.

There are also bonnets with crowns, resembling some of the shapes in straw now worn. There is, besides, the more than usual variety of round hata, among which, as novelties, are the Douro, a turban; the Moscoe, also a turban, made of French felt, in white, black or drab, and the Nelson.

Although very few flowers are used in decorating the pattern hats recently finported, yet the flowers on exhibition are varied, rich and beautiful, and doubtless will be employed profusely later in th

Alexander H. Stephens on the Phil-adelphia Convention.

The New Orleans Times publishes the fol-lowing extracts from a private letter of Al-exander H. Stephens, dated at Crawfordville,